



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSTOWN.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1837.

STEAMBOAT MURDERS. For months scarcely a week has passed that did not bring us the saddening intelligence of lives lost, persons burned and scalded, and property destroyed, by some terrible Steamboat disaster. So frequent have they become, they are passed over with little attention, unless attended with uncommon sacrifices of life or property. But the late melancholy fate of the passengers on board the Steamer Home has produced throughout the country more than the usual degree of excitement; many of whom were influential and highly useful members of society, and whose friends are determined to institute inquiry into the causes of the destruction of so many they loved. We hope the investigation, which is soon to be made, may be thorough, and that it may develop the wickedness of those through whose incompetency and neglect the accident was occasioned. The echo of the cries of more than one hundred individuals who perished by the explosion of the Ben Sherrod on the Mississippi, had but just died upon our ears, when the wails of a hundred more victims came to us from the breezes of the South, both of which disasters were caused by the use of intoxicating drink. A barrel of whiskey was unheeded and placed before the firemen of the Ben Sherrod a short time previous to the explosion. The survivors of the passengers of the Home, in a card signed by them, and published in a Charleston, S. C. paper, state that the Captain was incompetent to discharge his duty, and Mr Cady in his account of the wreck says the Captain, when the storm came on, "lay drunk in the cabin." Another boat a few hours ahead of the Home safely outrode the storm. Most of the Steamboat accidents at the South and upon the Western waters, are occasioned by the intemperance of the officers and men in charge of the boats. Accidents by steam rarely occur now at the North, and they are becoming less frequent as temperance principles gain adherents among those who do business upon the waters.

Many hundred lives are lost in this country yearly by accidents like these—solely from the habits of intemperance on the part of those entrusted with the care of boats. Probably not less than 500 persons have perished upon the waters belonging to the United States during the past year by Steamboat disasters. In England Steamboat navigation is regulated by law, and we seldom hear of accidents attending Steamboats there. Congress or local legislatures should interfere and enact laws for the regulation of Steamboat navigation in this country, and thereby save the lives of many of our fellow citizens.

The following is the Card of the surviving passengers of the Home, above alluded to:—

At a meeting of the undersigned, passengers saved from the wreck of the Home, held at Shelton's Hotel, at the request of William Patton, the agent, we agree—

That we believe the boat was unseaworthy, and that the captain became incompetent from intoxication.

That we bear united testimony to the good conduct of the engineers, and mate particularly.

John Salter, Andrew A. Lovegreen,
Cyril C. Cady, Darius Clock,
B. B. Hussey, Charles Drayton, jr.,
Henry Vanderzee, James Johnson, jr.,
John Bishop, Alfred Hill,
19th October, Wm. S. Road.

APPOINTMENT OF TREASURER. In the journal of the proceedings of the Legislature last week the reader may have noticed that the Governor informed the Legislature that he had appointed the Hon. ALLEN WARDNER Treasurer, until that body should proceed to an election of Treasurer. The Legislature having neglected to go into an election of Treasurer, Mr. W. we presume will hold the office by virtue of his appointment. Mr. Wardner was formerly a member of the Council, having been elected such by the Anti-Masonic party, of which he was a prominent and efficient member; and he is said to be a gentleman of character and talents.—The two following sections embrace all that is said in the Constitution in reference to the election of Treasurer by the General Assembly, or the manner a vacancy in the office shall be filled.—

"The votes for Governor, Lt. Governor, and Treasurer of State, shall be sorted and counted, and the result declared, by a committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives. If, at any time, there shall be no election, by the freemen, of Governor, Lt. Governor, or Treasurer of the State, the Senate and House of Representatives shall, by joint ballot, elect to fill the office, not filled by the freemen as aforesaid, one of the three candidates for such office, (if there be so many) for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been returned."

The 14th section of the same instrument provides that

"The Governor, and in his absence the Lt. Governor shall have power to commission all officers, and also to appoint officers, except where provision is or shall be otherwise made by law, or this frame of Government; and shall supply every vacancy in any office, occasioned by death or otherwise, until the office can be filled in the manner directed by law or this constitution."

It should be observed that Norman Williams was elected Treasurer by the Legislature, and afterwards declined accepting the office.

STATE BANKS. The increase of Bank capital in those States which gave their Electoral vote for General Jackson in 1832, has been \$146,017,000.—The increase in those States that voted against him has been \$67,575,000. The great Pennsylvania Bank is not included in this statement. Having suffered the country with the paper of local banks the Van Buren Loco Focos now demand the sacrifice of all the Banks.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Briggs, providing for extending the time of beneficiaries of this state at the asylum for the deaf and dumb to the term of five years, at the discretion of the commissioners—passed. Reported by Mr. Ranney, on the subject of slavery, the annexation of Texas to the Union, and relating to arms, severally laid on the table.

Bills.—By Mr. Pierpont, concerning the revision of the statutes—ordered to a third reading. Concerning the Vt. Asylum for the Insane—taken up, Senate acting as in com. of the whole, amended, reported, amendments concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Relating to the right of trial by jury, read twice and referred to the committee on the judiciary. Taxing foreign bank stock, steamboat stock and vessels, returned from the House, with amendments—laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills passed.—Assessing a tax for the support of government—extending the right of trial by jury.

A resolution from the Senate relative to deaf and dumb was concurred in.

Reports.—By committee on grand list, that it is inexpedient to tax personal property of non-residents.

By committee on Education against bill relative to common schools—dismissed; the Senate bill for the education of minors, &c. amended and passed.

By General committee, against the Senate bill for support of poor; ordered to a 3d reading; the bill being supported, after discussion, by Messrs Smith of St. A., Kittredge, Chittenden, of O., Vilas and Brown, and opposed by Mr. Brown of W.; 152 yeas 23 nays; passed.

SENATE.

Bills.—Assessing a tax of 3 cts. for the support of government. Mr. Howe moved to amend the bill by striking three and inserting two cts.—motion lost, and the bill read a 3d time and passed. Authorizing the treasurer to borrow the sum mentioned not exceeding \$30000—read a 3d time and passed. Relating to the incorporation of the city of Vergennes, reported by Mr. Briggs, with amendment, providing for its repeal by a future legislature if found necessary—read 3d time and passed. Appropriating \$4000 to the Vt. Asylum for the Insane—passed, yeas 19, nays 9.

Concerning a 3d time and passed, when the Senate went into joint assembly. Making appropriations for the support of government, reported by Mr. Steele with a proposed amendment, to appropriate \$5000 for the completion of the State House. Amendment adopted, and the bill passed; relating to high ways, taken up as in committee of the whole, when Mr. Smith moved to amend the bill so as to raise 4 cts in cash instead of 6 in labor, at the discretion of the towns. Motion lost; bill reported without amendment, when Mr. Hammond moved so to amend the bill as to make it optional with said tax payers to pay two-thirds in cash or the whole in labor. Mr. Briggs moved that the bill be postponed indefinitely—motion lost, yeas 9, nays 15, and the question being upon Mr. Hammond's amendment, was debated by Messrs Briggs, Porter, Van Sickle, Pierpont, Swift, Jenness, Egerton, Converse, Howe, Ranney, Young and Lawrence, and decided in the negative; and on the question shall the bill be ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time, yeas were 18, nays 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Ordered to a 3d reading.—The bill appropriating \$4000 for the insane asylum was considered, supported by Mr. Fairbanks.

The bill making appropriations for the State House, was lost on the 3d reading, 70 to 51.

The motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to purchase the portrait of Washington was carried, 102 to 85, and the bill passed, yeas 103 nays 76.

SENATE.

Evening Session.

Bills.—For the education of minors and apprentices—taken up, amended, and concurred in. Concerning the Vt. Asylum for the Insane; amended, read a 3d time and passed—yeas 20, nays 9. To pay the town of Sutton the sum mentioned; ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time. Relating to highways; read a 3d time and passed—yeas 15, nays 8.

Resolutions.—Relating to duty of Bank Committee, called up by Mr. Phelps of Windsor, and the motion of Mr. Smith to amend, by requiring an investigation as to the influence of the date and present President of the U. S. and the U. S. Bank on the currency of the country, being under consideration, the amendment was negatived—yeas 8, nays 17, and the resolution as previously amended, on motion of Mr. Phelps of Windsor and of Mr. Cobb, passed—yeas 17, nays 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Evening Session.

Bills passed.—To pay \$4000 to the Asylum for Insane; the bill relative to the appointment of notaries of public, (excluding offices and stock holders of banks),—relating to assignments—bill relating to highways.

By the committee on Roads and Canals, that no action was necessary on the remonstrances against the Passumpsic Turnpike, &c.; and that bill concerning said co., be referred to the next session—so referred.

By committee on Banks, against the bill in relation to banks—dismissed.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt containing up, Mr. Townsley moved to dismiss it—supported by Kittredge and Townsley, opposed by Needham, Smith of M., Keith, Partridge and Elliot, and negatived, yeas 21, nays 159. Mr. Kittredge offered an amendment, provided that the bill apply only to contracts made after the 1st of December next; opposed by Messrs. Needham, Field of W., Partridge and Ames; supported by Messrs. Dillingham, Allen, Briggs and Peck, and adopted, yeas 111, nays 62.

SENATE.

Bills.—Relating to trial by jury, reported by Briggs, without amendment, when Mr. Phelps of Windsor, had addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill on the ground that the provisions of the bill were in violation of the constitution of this State and of the United States; and if passed, would be a nullification of an act of Congress—a question of fearful interest and of momentous consequence. Mr. Briggs, followed, in favor of the bill contending that the constitution of the U. S. does not delegate to Congress the power to pass laws, as assumed by Mr. P. and that the right of trial by jury to every human being in the state could be constitutionally given, and should be secured by legislative enactment. (The bill relative to fugitives [slaves] passed.)

The Senate took up the resolution from the House, assigning a time for the election of a Treasurer for this State, and resolved not to concur—yeas 6, nays 20.

Resolutions.—protesting against the admission of States into the Union whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery, called up by Mr. Howe—the yeas and nays demanded by Mr. Phelps of Windsor, and the resolution supported by Messrs. Howe, Briggs and Ranney, opposed by Messrs. Cobb, Egerton, Phelps of Windsor, and Pierpont. Mr. Porter moved that the resolution be laid on the table—motion lost, yeas 12, nays 13; the question recurring, shall the resolution pass, was adopted in the affirmative—yeas 16, nays 10. That Congress have full power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the district of Columbia and the territories of the Union. Mr. Phelps of Windsor moved to amend the resolution by striking the words "slavery and," so that it would read, abolish the slave trade, &c.—and supported the motion at some length. Mr. Porter replied in opposition to the motion, followed on the same side by Mr. Ranney—motion followed lost, and the resolution passed. That Congress has the power to interdict the slave trade between the states—laid on the table. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress present the foregoing resolutions to Congress, and use their influence to carry them speedily into effect; and that the Governor of this State forward a copy of the resolutions

and report to the President of the United States and to the Governors of the several States. Mr. Phelps of Windsor moved that the resolution be laid on the table, remarked that as the President of the United States had vetoed this subject in advance, it would be useless to forward to him the resolutions. On this motion, after debate, Mr. Watkinson demanded the yeas and nays—motion carried, yeas 16, nays 12, and the resolution laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. Mr. Colby moved to postpone the bill to the next session, negatived. The amendment of Mr. Peck was modified, and the bill was passed. Mr. Peck called up the resolution relative to the election of Treasurer; three several points of order were raised, two of which were overruled by the chair. The third objection was to the 3d resolution fixing a time for a joint assembly, that it had in substance been acted upon. The chair sustained the objection, when the vote was suspended, and all the resolutions were adopted, without a count, declaring first that the legislature has the power to elect a treasurer under present circumstances; second, that power might be exercised; third, fixing 3 o'clock this afternoon for a joint assembly to elect a treasurer.

The Senate bill relating to inkeepers was supported by Mr. Kittredge; Mr. Ames moved to admit the sale of spirits to temperate men for medical purposes; adopted. The bill was supported by Messrs Fairbanks and Keith, opposed by Messrs Partridge, Fisk and Briggs and rejected, yeas 21.

Bills from the Senate.—Concerning printing the revision of the statute, passed—to pay town of Sutton, referred to committee on claims—relative to insane asylum, rejected.

SENATE.

Bills.—making appropriations for support of government, sent up from the House, disagreed to by amendment of the Senate, appropriating \$5000 for the completion of the state house. On the question, will the Senate insist on their amendment, the vote was in the affirmative.—Taking foreign bank stock, steamboat stock and vessels, with amendments, made in the House; taxing turnpike stock and bridges, post coaches and stages—and excepting the stock of steam ferry boats on lake Champlain—called up by Mr. Van Sickle, who moved the concurrence of the Senate in the adoption of the amendments. Mr. Miller, after debate, moved that the bill be laid on the table—motion to lay withdrawn, and the Senate resolved not to concur in the amendments. Making appropriations for support of government; taken up, and the Senate agreeing to the proposition of the House for a conference, Messrs. Pierpont, Briggs and Converse were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate. Extending limits of jail yards to counties, rejected.

Bills.—providing for reporting decisions of supreme court—from the House, with a proposed amendment—Senate concurred in the amendment.

Bill—to pay the town of Sutton the sum mentioned—from the House, with amendments, with which the Senate concurred.

Mr. Pierpont reported the result of the committee of conference—that the Senate insist upon their amendment, and the House proposed \$3500. The Senate resolved to insist, and the House proposing \$3500 for finishing state house—Senate concurred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill, regulating the militia, was taken up.—Messrs. Partridge and Hazeltine expressed themselves dissatisfied with some parts of the bill, yet recommended it as being better than the law now on the statute books—passed.

The committee on claims reported a bill to pay the town of Sutton \$300—passed.

The committee of conference on the appropriation bill, reported that about \$3,500 would be required to complete the state house. Mr. Kittredge moved that the house do recede—agreed to. Mr. Kittredge moved to amend the amendment by substituting \$3,500 in lieu of \$5,000—adopted; and the amendment as amended was concurred in.

SENATE.

Resolution.—Relating to slavery—called up by Mr. Ranney, who read to the Senate a petition of more than 1000 inhabitants of the district of Columbia, praying for the abolition of the slave trade in that district, and formerly presented to Congress. This petition presented, in a clear and convincing manner, some of the numerous and aggravated enormities of the odious traffic in the bodies, blood and souls of men, carried on in the face of day, and in the heart of a nation called free and independent, and whose constitution recognizes the inalienable right of all persons to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Mr. Pierpont moved that the resolution be so amended as not to require being sent to the Executives of the several states—motion carried, and resolution passed.

Bill—taxing lands in Granby, sent up from the House, vote of yesterday reconsidered, and the bill read 3d time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Evening Session.

Reports.—By select committee, on admission of Texas, with Senate resolutions against the annexation of Texas—and slave states—adopted unanimously; declaring that Congress possesses full power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and territories of the United States and instructing our delegates in Congress on the subject,—adopted unanimously; by select committee, resolutions, declaring that Congress has full power to abolish the slave trade among the states—adopted.

By committee on Elections, two resolutions—first, that a majority have not a right to adjourn town meetings—adopted.

The Senate came in, and the joint assembly proceeded to elect a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Geo. B. Shaw	88	97	96	97	115
Horatio Needham	48	41	40	55	73
E. D. Barber	35	14	46	27	8
Asa Aiken	3	14	46	27	8
Charles Davis	3	13	30	37	17
S. B. Prentiss	4				
Peleg Scofield	1				
John Briggs	1				
Scattering	7	30	10	10	

The Secretary of the Senate announced that the house had completed the business of the session.

Mr. Peck introduced a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, in the usual form, which was unanimously adopted—whereupon the Speaker responded in a handsome and appropriate speech.

The resolution of Mr. Partridge, relative to banks, were taken up, and together with the substitute proposed by Mr. Hopkins, referred to the next session.

The resolutions, declaring it inexpedient to repeal the acts of 1785 and 1808, relative to Moore's charity school, &c. were referred to next session.

The resolution of Mr. Dee, declaring that the legislature has not the constitutional power to prohibit the traffic in ardent spirits, was adopted—yeas 63, nays 52.

The resolution, for an investigation of the banks, was returned by the Senate with amendments,—among others, inserting a preamble, setting forth that the suspension of specie payments &c. has been occasioned by the measures of the late national administration. Mr. Tracy moved to lay the whole subject on the table, acceded to by Mr. Hatch, supported by Mr. Field of W., Dillingham and others, and unanimously agreed to. The Senate bill relating to jail yards was amended so as to provide for extending the limits to the whole county, and passed.

LATE FROM FRANCE.—The ship Albany from Havre has arrived at New York, bringing papers to the 30th ult. It appears that Don Carlos has been worsted in an engagement near Madrid, and his army was compelled to retreat in great disorder, closely pursued by Espartero at the head of the Queen's troops.

Mr. Editor:—Various rumors are in circulation about a serious schism in the Van Buren ranks in this State. I have no interest in the matter, but yet I must be permitted to express my wish that in their hostilities against each other the two rival factions may be attended with all possible success.—Can you inform me whether it is true that a petition or application to the President has been got up the object of which is to procure the removal of Mr. Hyde of Burlington from the office of Collector in this State and the consequent displacement of those underlings who live on fat salaries wrung from the hard earnings of the People, and render no services except in electioneering? Is it in contemplation to fill his place with the "gentleman from Norwich," and in that event do not certain new light adherents of the administration expect to be put under pay as Electioneers under the name of Custom House Officers? Has such petition been signed by more than 70 Van Buren members of our Legislature, and finally has or has not the troublesome business found its way into a general meeting of the party at Montpelier and there elicited some warm and piquant debates? The public are a little curious to know some particulars of this family quarrel, although fully aware that the party will very soon be relieved from such ugly difficulties growing out of the division of the spoils.

A LOOKER ON.

The "family quarrel" referred to by our Correspondent, "a looker on" is well understood, and it shall receive attention hereafter. The "Bill of Sale" of the people of Vermont to the Administration, made out, signed, and delivered by the Office Holders, is of so gross a character, that the honest men of the party will be shocked at the corruption of their leaders.

SPECIE FOR THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.—The oft reiterated promises of the administration to the people, that if they would sustain its measures, they, (the people) should be supplied with "a better currency," meant, as the times have amply proved, that the office-holders might be paid their salaries in gold and silver, and the people take care of themselves. The measures of the Government instead of continuing specie in circulation among the people, operate directly to collect it from them, and concentrate it in the Treasury; from whence it is drawn out for salaries &c., and sold at a premium of 10 and 12 per cent., which adds 10 per cent. to the salaries of the office-holders, and is indirectly but an additional tax upon the people. Under any other Government, such an arbitrary and broad distinction between the rulers and the ruled, would not be tolerated. It would cost any monarch in Europe his crown, who dared to issue an edict so arbitrary and tyrannical. Senator King, of Georgia, an administration man, spoke as follows, in reference to this subject, in the United States Senate:

But we are told the Government only demands the constitutional currency, and therefore only asserts a right. It is true, sir; but is it the part of practical wisdom to exert all the power we have, and assert all the rights we claim? Every man has a right to demand specie at all times, for every sale he makes, and for every debt due him.—But suppose every body were to do it, whilst proper is the common currency, what would become of the country?

Suppose all the merchants of a single city were to suddenly demand specie for all dues from their customers for sales made and to be made, they would only assert a right; and yet what would be the result? The effect would be such upon their debtors and dealers, that they would probably mob the merchants out of the city. You propose that the Government shall do that with the people which people dare not do with each other. Look at the conduct of the People towards the banks ever since they have stopped payment and specie is at a large premium; do they assert their rights though they have every inducement to do so? I will refer to my own State as a strong argument to dissipate theoretical beauties by practical consequences. There the banks are by law compelled to pay 18 per cent., on a refusal to pay specie. They are good, and every bill-holder could get his principal and his 18 per cent. in specie, if he were to demand and insist on it. No man of capital could make so good an investment as to get a large sum in Augusta bank bills, make a demand, and hold them till the bank resumes specie payments. Yet nobody does this; and why? Because they are all friendly to banks? Not at all, sir. It is because they are frightened at a thing called the consequences, and yield their own to the interests of the community. They know that if specie is forced from the banks, the banks will have to force it from the merchants, and the merchants from the great mass of consumers; and before the matter wound up, its effects would be equal to the confiscation of one third of the property of the country. The laborious and industrious classes constitute the debtor class, which are much the most numerous, and much the most needy. On this class the sacrifice would ultimately fall. The benefits would be confined to a few creditors, capitalists, and money lenders. And the measure you propose will operate precisely in the manner I have described, though perhaps not to the same extent. It will do to talk about and speak about here, and some people may think well of it, whilst they think it is only going to put the merchants to a little trouble; but when they find, from experience, that the merchants are only their factors, and the operation falls on them, they will be prepared for a more practical view of the subject.

CANADA. Active measures are in preparation by both the belligerent parties in Canada for the struggle which, from appearances, will soon ensue.—The Liberals are organizing and arming military corps, and are disciplining them in the science of war. On the other hand, the forces of the British Government have been reinforced, and vigilant and vigorous measures are in operation to maintain the authority of the Crown.

U. S. SENATOR. On the 21st ult. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER, was elected by the Legislature of Tennessee a Senator in Congress for four years from the fourth of March 1839, in place of Mr. Grundy, by 32 majority. Mr. Foster is represented to be a gentleman of distinguished talents and a sound Whig.

William S. Pennington, of Newark, has been elected by the Legislature, Governor of New Jersey. We shall soon have Whig Governors in nearly every State of the Union. It is rumored that Mr. Southard will resign his seat in the Senate, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen will be his successor.

Oseola sent word lately to St. Augustine, to the U. S. Army, that he was in the neighborhood of Tomoka with a party of Indians, and that if they wanted him they might come and bring him in.

It is stated in the London Globe that more than 14,000 persons are now in prison for debt, in England and Wales.

It was not generally anticipated by the Whigs when the session of Congress just closed commenced that the Nullifiers of the South, although they had never been fully identified with the Whig party, would give in their adhesion so soon to the measures of the Magician, in consideration of his pledge to veto any bill that Congress might pass for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Calhoun and the nullification hotspurs of the South are so closely wedded to the present system of slavery that they are ready to sacrifice all other considerations to lay deeper and broader its foundations. Hence, when Mr. Van Buren in his first official communication to Congress, pledged himself as above stated, it was clearly seen that an opportunity was given them by coalescing with the Van Buren party to add another link to the chain of the slave. That opportunity did not pass unimproved. Mr. Calhoun, with all the Nullifiers of the South have joined the administration party, and during the late session have acted with the party generally. This accounts for the success of most of the measures recommended in the message, which, without this accession of strength assuredly would have been defeated. Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, Messrs Richardson, Rhett and Pickens in the House, have supported most of the measures of the administration. They are the men who claim slavery as being of Divine origin—as constituting the main pillar of republican institutions, and who class the laborers of the North beneath their own slaves. Mr. Van Buren, having fully identified his political fortunes with the fortunes of these men, having strided the monster slavery, will hereafter receive the support of that portion of the South which builds all its hopes of prosperity upon the "peculiar institution of domestic slavery."

The crisis is evidently approaching when the division in the two great political parties of the country will be upon the question of "Texas and Slavery forever," and the free republican doctrines embodied in the Declaration of American Independence. Mr. Van Buren has espoused the former, New England, the Middle and the Western States will adhere to the latter. Every day develops new symptoms of its gradual approximation;—the issue is rapidly making up—the elements of social, political and religious, are disuniting and seeking new associations; and a period in the history of our country is near at hand, that will bring into conflict the prejudices and varying interests of all parts of the nation. The "disensions in the Presbyterian Church"—the Texas question—the Tariff—Northern and Southern interests—all combined, will form a new era in the history of the United States.

HORSE THIEVES. The Burlington Free Press says that the section of country around Burlington is visited by horse thieves, and that several valuable horses have been stolen, and thinks they are scattered over the State. They come from Canada, and are doubtless stimulated to commit these depredations in consequence of a requisition of the British Government for 1000 horses for the army in Canada. We have heard of several horse thefts in this vicinity; and those who own good horses should be watchful if they wish to retain them.

MAINE. At the third trial for Representatives in Maine, the Whigs elected three more, which increases their majority in the Legislature to 12 or 14 in the House, and to 8 or 10 in joint ballot.—"Revolutions never go backwards," is a maxim which has been strikingly illustrated in the trials to fill vacancies in Maine. In towns where the Vanities had 50 and 75 majority for their candidate for Governor, the Whigs have succeeded in the 2d and 3d contests for Representatives. Whig successes are indeed temporary in Maine!

OSEOLA CAPTURED. The Southern papers state that Oseola, the celebrated chief of the Seminoles, has been captured and is now in the possession of the government authority. General Hernandez, it appears, sent to Oseola to come to Fort Peyton for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace. He proceeded to the Fort with seventy or eighty warriors, and earnestly desired to make an everlasting peace with the United States, provided he and his tribe could remain in the land where they had the ashes of their fathers. He was told by the General that peace could only be obtained on condition that he and his followers should emigrate to the West.—This Oseola declared he never would do. While continuing their talk, General Hernandez, according to a preconceived plan gave orders to his troops to surround the Indians, which they immediately obeyed, and the Chief with his faithful followers surrendered without resistance, to the most reprehensible treachery on the part of the whites.—The Seminole war originated in treachery and injustice, and is likely to end thus.

Nothing certain has yet been ascertained in regard to the Susquehanna, reported to have been taken by pirates. There is some reason for believing that the vessel is now on its way to England. Evidence seems to exist of a plan having been matured for the capture of the Susquehanna by a notorious renegade, named Mitchell, but as some of the vessels despatched in pursuit have returned without learning anything further of the Susquehanna or the piratical vessel reported to have been seen that can be relied upon, the city papers are generally of an opinion that the Susquehanna and her crew are safely coursing their way to the place of destination, if they have not already arrived.

At a Whig County meeting in New York, it appears that its members gleaned one truth from Van Buren's Message, which they embodied in the following pointed resolution:

Resolved That Mr. Van Buren is correct in one position of his message, viz: that the "people look to the government for too much." We have looked for honesty of legislation—we have looked for measures of relief—we have looked for an abandonment of the quixotic folly which has plunged us to the depths of national degradation—we have looked for statesmanlike policy, and high and noble conduct, but we have looked in vain. We have, indeed, "looked to government for too much!" Let the government now beware, in crying to the people for relief from their intolerable sufferings, that they do not look for too much.

The Baltimore Chronicle says that a Treasury Note, No. 1, had been received in that city.